By Authority.

Treasury Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who may have claims upon the Treasury, maturing on or before the 31st March next, that said claims are

expected to be presented for payment upon that

date or as soon as practicable after it. Residents of the several Islands having demands upon the Treasury, will confer a favor upon the department by causing the same to be presented for payment as soon as possible after the above mentioned date, so that unnecessary delay may

be avoided in closing the books of the Department. C. DE VARIGNY, Minister of Finance,

March 10th, 1864.

Custom House Regulations. ON AND AFTER March 11th, 1864, the charges for Stamps and Blanks on Invoices valued at ten dollars and under will be one dollar; on Invoices valued over ten dollars and not exceeding twenty dollars, one dollar and a half; on Invoices valued

lars and a half. W. F. ALLEN, Collector General of Customs.

over twenty dollars, the usual charge of two dol-

SATURDAY, MARCH 12. Planters' Society.

In pursuance of an invitation, for some months past made a standing advertisement in the columns of the newspapers of Honolulu, a meeting was convened at the Armory of the Honolulu Volunteer Rifle Corps, on Monday, March 7th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when a considerable number of the gentlemen interested in the growth and manufacture of sugarcane and sugar, came together for the purpose of instituting a society to foster and encourage a branch of industry and enterprise, which at present claims paramount importance on these islands. The Representatives of America, France, and England, and several other gentlemen not personally concerned in the immediate objects of the Society, attended on

Mr. Associate Justice Robertson, was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. G. Hopkins appointed

The Chairman, to commence the proceedings, read the advertisement calling for the meeting and to which were annexed the names of some of the most influential members of this small

Mr. Wyllie stated that he had expected the meeting would have been attended by the gentleman the longest interested in, and perhaps most thoroughly acquainted with the particular staple, to foster the production of which upon the most economical terms they were met together ;-he alluded to Dr. R. W. Wood. In that gentleman's absence he (Mr. Wyllie) would venture to call the attention of the meeting to the objects which those who had put their names to the advertisement or call, just read by the Chairman, had in view, embodied as they were in fourteen Resolutions which he (Mr. Wyllie) had prepared as a basis for the meeting to take ground on and enlarge or modify at its discretion.

He also alluded briefly to a hope that, at some time not far distant, a Treaty of Reciprocity to regulate the free importation and exportation of certain articles of commerce might be negotiated with the United States of America. A treaty of that kind had once already been negotiated with the Government in Washington, but the legislative body, the Southern members of which, thought they saw in it something antagonistic to their own interests, had prevented its ratification. Mr. Wyllie was of opinion that such a treaty could not lead to complications with other countries with which the United States had conventions, containing what is called the parity clause, because none but the articles especially mentioned in the instrument would be subject to its action, and those articles might not be such as other countries enjoying commerce with the United States could produce or export. These Resolutions he had some time ago submitted to Dr. R. W. Wood and Mr. S. N. Castle, and they were as follows .

1. Resolved, That it is desirable that all persons engaged in the cultivation of cane, and its manufacture into sugar and molasses, and in the production of cotton, coffee, tobacco, rice and other plants, trees, seeds and grains, should form themselves into a Society, to be called Planters' Society. 2. Resolved. That the undersigned agree to unite together in

3. Resolved, That all others in this kingdom interested in the production of those articles, which form its staples of consumption and export, support its commence, increase its wealth, profitably employ the population, promote its increase, and augmen the King's Revenue, are respectfully invited to join the Planters'

4. Resulted, That the King, as Sovereign, being deeply interested in the Industry of His subjects and the development of the resources of this kingdom, with which the private interests of the Members of the Planters' Society are inseparably connec-ted, it is desirable that His Majesty should become its Patron, and be respectfully invited to confer upon the Society that honor-

5. Resolved. That the Society organize itself under one President, one Vice-President, three Local Directors, one Treasurer, and one Secretary-but only provisionally till more planters from other Islands can be present.

6. Resolved, That all Commercial Houses established in Hono ala are invited to join the Planters' Society.

7. Resolved. That the objects of the members of this Society sequently the national prosperity, by freely and unreservedly exchanging their ideas and the results of their experience, on soils, manures, cultivation, laborers, wages, food for laborers, hours of laborers, houses for laborers, morality of laborers, animal and mechanical power, in substitution of human labor, rotation of erops, seed and seasons for planting, temperature and humidity of the atmosphere as affecting crops-dimensions of cane of a given age, same of ratoons, density of juice-per centage of juice expressed by the sugar mill-cost of manufacturing sugar per pound, cost and quantity of fuel consumed per ton of sugar made, and every other detail, in which experiments have been

S. Resolved. That the Society place 'tself in communication with other similar societies existing in the West and East Indies, in Louisiana, in Brazil and Peru, in Java, Manila, Bourbon and the Mauritius, with the view of obtaining information of all overies and improvements, in the cultivation and manuring of the soil, in machinery, in the process of manufacturing sugar, and of the cost of its production per lb., of the cost of laborers, of ploughing by steam and of everything else which affects cost

9. Resolved. That the Society publish periodically reports of their proceedings, so that all such discoveries or improoriginating in this kingdom or communicated from abroad, may become fully, speedily and generally known; and that the Society exchange such reports with the reports of such Societies, in foreign countries, as may consent to the exchange.

10. Resolved. That to provide a fund for carrying into effect

he shall render an account every year. 11. Resolved, That men well acquainted with tropical agriculture, eminent in the manufacture of machinery, and in the knowledge of the chemistry of soils and manures, be declared Managing Members of the Society.

12. Resolved, That standing committees be appointed annually, to consist of practical planters or persons who have personal experience and knowledge of those articles of produce on which they are appointed a committee, and that the committee on sugar shall at the same time be a committee on labor, who shall report as often as the interests of the Society may require. 13. Resolved, That the admission of sugar and molasses in the ports of California and Oregon duty-free would be a great boon

to all sugar growers in this kingdom. 14. Resolved, That it is expedient to draw the attention of the King's Government to this subject, requesting them to take with the Government of the United States, the measures to secure

that great boon, which they may think proper. Mr. Wyllie had had the honor of bringing the above Resolutions, with the preamble stating the

objects of the proposed Society, to the notice of the King, who, like his late Brother, took a strong and lively interest in all that went to encourage the development of the agricultural resources of the country. In regard to the 5th Resolution, his Majesty had suggested that the Society contemplated might affiliate with, or be acknowledged as a branch of, the Royal Agricultural Society already in existence, although latterly in a rather dormant condition. The 6th Resolution would attract the cooperation and invite the sympathy of almost every man of business in our mercantile community, and more especially of those persons who are agents for

one or more of the plantations. Mr. Wyllie stated broadly his opinion that sugar is and was destined to be the great staple of the islands, which seemed most happily adapted to its production. In saying this he was far from undervaluing those other operations which now contribute and were destined still farther to add to the grand total of our national wealth. He had made a memorandum and would call the attention of the meeting to the increase which had already taken place in the production of sugar for exportation from the year 1844 to 1863. In 1844, 513,684 lbs. were exported, and in 1863, 5,292,121 lbs. Several plantations were only now just begining to send in their crops, and expected to largely increase their yield, while new plantations were being started, of which we should certainly hear more in a year or eighteen months. But all this activity directed every intelligent mind, as a matter of course, to the subject of labor. Our own population might be sufficient for the present demand, but were our men on the increase? were their numbers even stationary? If our laborers decrease while the demand for laboring men increases, how will the plantations thrive? It had been credibly reported that the natives of many islands in the Southern Pacific would be willing and glad to come here and enter upon plantation work; but, in the first place, they don't know how to get here, and in the second place they have no means to get here even if they know

how. Then Mr. Wyllie went into the question of morality as connected with our sugar plantations as they are now managed. It is not uncommon for a married woman to establish a distance between herself and her husband. On a plantation female hands are employed as well as male. Some of these runaway wives engage themselves in as remote a part of the country as they can find from that in which their busbands are located, and the "cane-brake" is not all poetry. There could be no doubt that many improper liaisons were formed. Mr. Wyllie had tried to counteract this tendency to bad morals. Indeed he had consulted with a

very respectable gentleman and neighbor of his own, a pious missionary, upon the subject, and had been advised that if he made any violent change just then he would fail to get his crop in. Nevertheless he had given orders that when the crop then ready for the mill had been disposed of, no married woman should be employed on his estate without the written or verbal consent of her husband, nor any unmarried woman without the consent of those who might be supposed to have the most immediate control of her, whether in a legal or moral point of view. Mr. Wyllie next went on to read the statistics he had prepared to show what was the cost of production of sugar by the hundred weight in all the principal markets of supply known to modern commerce.

The chairman here suggested that the meeting would be more in order if it proceeded at once to consider the Resolutions, which had been postponed at the first stage of proceedings, and leave the matters of detail, so valuable in their proper place, for after consultation.

Mr. Aldrich was of opinion that the Royal gricultural Society comprehended in its purview all the objects and intentions of the particular Society now sought to be established. It comprehended these and much more besides, and (a great point) it had some funds at its disposal. This Society, which could be nothing more or less than special, might be made an auxiliary branch of that centre institution, which if it were only aroused from the sleep into which it had fallen, would find itself in working order at once, and, as he said, with some funds at its disposal. One thing was clear to Mr. Aldrich-labor must be imported, The way in which Chinese coolies had hitherto been brought here was not such as to secure to us the best class of laborers. They were engaged as a matter of speculation in the cheapest market, no regard being had to the qualification of the man for the position he was intended to fill. Before coming into port they were put under a pump and dressed and combed and doctored a little, to make them pass muster, and so disposed of as a fine likely lot of field hands. Mr. Aldrich then very ably supported the position that the Society now proposed to be established was limited in its interest to those immediately interested in the raising, manufacturing and exportation of sugar, and that it ought fairly to be looked upon as a supplementary branch for the protection and furtherance of one of the many interests which come within the scope of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society. He thought the questions which had been raised could be best dealt with by practical men. He admired the idea of collecting information and receiving suggestions from every source ; he desired the cooperation of persons who were theoretical and experimentally inclined, of pseudo-agriculturists, so to say, but he did think that the ideas and propositions of such persons ought to be digested by

sugar interest in its various ramifications. Mr. W. L. Green highly approved of Mr. Aldrich's remarks. He thought this Society might be established and maintained for the purpose of collecting information from every quarter and in every direction, but that it was for individuals pecuniarily interested in the matter to make arrangements for the importation of laborers to benefit their plantations in the way most advantageous to themselves, and otherwise to take advantage of such light as a society. such as was proposed, could offer them. He also agreed in the proposition that the particular functions of the Society to establish which the meeting had been called, were embraced in the general objects of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, and that any advantage that might come from this branch association, (in which, as a merchant, he could not be otherwise than highly interested.) would be found to come from the conclusions of men specially informed in a particular way and specially interested in the particular branch of industry involved.

men whose time and money were devoted to the

Mr. Wyllie stated that cooperation was the leading idea upon which it was desired to establish this combination of persons interested. He should like to act with his brother planters in the futherance of their joint interests, but that even if none of them came into his views he intended to introduce for the use of his own plantation five hundred carefully selected

Chinese coolies. Mr. S. N. Castle approved very warmly of Mr. Aldrich's view of the matter, and moved that a com mittee be appointed to confer with Mr. Wyllie, who had evidently made himself so thoroughly master of a subject in which he had a very large pecuniary interest, and that the committee, composed as it should be of persons practically concerned in the production and exportation of sugar, report at a sub-

sequent meeting.

object in view according to Mr. Castle's motion. The Chairman then nominated the following genlemen, viz: Messrs. Aldrich, Stapenhorst, Pfluger, Judd, and Lewers, to sit on the committee, with the understanding that when ready to report they should call another meeting.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman and Secretary for their services just rendered, the meeting adjourned.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE - A correspondent in one of our American exchanges, thus refers to this monthly, which is a well merited endorsement of one of the

"I choose Harper, not for its pictures or fashious, but because it is rich in those varied elements which are indispensable to a magazine, without which it is only a fine and finished book essays." Compare the scanty "book notices" crowded upon e last page of some other monthlies, with the riant freshness, he inimitable grace of Harper's "Easy Chair." What a pair f eyes look forth from that chair! We follow them and what mpses we catch of earth and sky. What flower-fragrance, what warmth of color, what rifts of song, float above and around , while we gaze and listen. Here, too, we catch suggestions the great world of human life, of the wit, the glory and nonsense of the age. The apostles and masters of art and literature, of poetry and music, of the drams and forum, we see and talk with them, as month by month, we sit beside our beneficent Easy Chair. And we rise gladder and younger, as people always must after sitting in the sunshine, listening to pleasant

SORHGUM PAN .- We have received through Mr. Thoms, of Melchers & Co., a keg of sugar made by Mr. Davis, the sorghum pan boiler, who has charge of Mr. Thoms' small plantation at Waioli, Kausi. This specimen, which was made wholly in the sorghum pan, is some of the whitest and most beautiful sugar on the islands, if not surpassing that of the Princeville We do not know how much sugar like this has been made by him or how much molasses has been left to the ton, but a sight of it will convince any one that as handsome sugar can be made in this way as in any other. It more nearly resembles the specimens of New Orleans sugars in our hands than anything we have yet seen. We shall expect some details of the outlay on this estate, for if we are not mistaken, it has been tarted so as to make sugar at less than one-twentieth the expense of some other plantations.

PERSONAL -In the San Francisco Echo du Paci fique, which is the organ of the French population on the coast, we find the following notice of the Hawaiian Minister of Finance. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Varigny was a joint proprietor and editor of that paper, and removed from that city solely on account of the health of his wife. Says the Echo : "As to ourselves, who have personally known Mr. C. de Varigny during his stay of two years in San Francisco, in 1853-4, cannot but view with pleasure the admission in the Hawaiian Cabinet of a countryman, whose antecedents, standing, name and character are above all comments, and who left our city surrounded by the esteem of all those who knew him, and with a popularity fairly earned."

NEW GROCERY STORE .- By notices in our columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Bartow and Stillman have opened a new grocery on King street, in the building formerly occupied by Utai & Ahee. They are both active business men, and will undoubtedly prove good caterers for the Honolulu people, and we bespeak for them a share of the public

ROYAL HAWAHAN .- On Wednesday evening, the theater was again open, and the audience-which, we are sorry to say, was rather small-was highly entertained by the company. Mad. Duret, as usual, executed her parts in the most polished manner, and called forth incessant applause. Mr. J. H. Leroy, as Jumbo Jum certainly was very comical and exceedingly amusing. one of the best negro delineators we have ever had here. Next Saturday evening, a very attractive bill is offered, and if pit, parquette and dress circle are not crowded with a regular Satury night's audience, all we can say is, they ought to be. We refer readers to the programme for the evening.

AT "LITTLE GREENWICH"-A place associated with pleasant memories to all who have ever been the recipients of Mr. Booth's aloha-Thursday last was a gala day. The occasion was a marriage ceremony; the bride and groom,-but that is an every day matter of fact. Not so the feast spread beneath the shade of the "old Tamarind whose wide spread branches might shelter a thousand. The favored ones, and they were many, certainly appreciated the good cheer, and repaired to the house in a humor better to enjoy the sougs and dancing which ended a very pleasant day.

Our townman, Mr. Holstein, of Agricultural Garden notariety, is now turning his attention to acquiring the art of sugar boiling, and has spent two or three months for that purpose at Hanalei and Koloa, on Kanal. Like many Germans, who find their way to the islands, he has had a good education, and especially in the branches thorough knowledge of agricultural chemistry, which is brought into service almost constantly on plantations.

ATTEMPT TO POISON .- On Monday last, a man named Johnson, engaged to proceed by the Odd Fellow to Baker's Island, purchased a small quantity of strychnine at one of the drugstores in town, stating that it was kill rats. Instead of using it for that purpose, he took it nimself. The quantity was small, and with the speedy use of emetics, the drug was thrown up and his life saved.

The Smyrniote's mail will close to-day at 10 A. M. This week's issue, as well as back files can be obtained at the counter ready for mailing.

Late Telegrams.

Received by Comet and Eldridge.

The Herald's special dispatch says: it is understood that, on the 22d of February, President Lincoln will issue a proclamation of universal emancipation, including the border States. [Later telegrams con-

The Times' Hilton Head letter states that the rebel blockade runner sunk off Charleston had a cargo of on plates and other material for the construction of ron-clads. She carries four guns. The rebels have been unable to remove any of the cargo in conse-

quence of the heavy fire of our guns. A correspondent of the Herald, writing from off harleston, describes the destruction of the blockade runner as follows : " Early this morning some daring Englishmen made a bold attempt during a fog to run the blockade. They succeeded in getting as far as the mouth of the harbor, when they ran ashore trying to avoid the shot from our batteries, which were flying in every direction. The fog soon cleared. Wagner and Gregg, aided by two Monitors, immediately commenced shelling her. She was a complete wreck. A 200 pounder Parrot shot from Wagner cut her nearly in two. Besides this shelling, Charleston, James Island and Forts Johnson and Moultrie have received a tremendous cannonading."

The Memphis Bulletin of Feb. 17th says: At last accounts, General Sherman had captured Meridian (Miss.,) with but little opposition. The rebel General Polk was, until lately, at Meridian, but hearing of Sherman's advance he got out of the way.

Louisiana .- We have Memphis dates of the 12th. Deserters from the rebel army in Louisiana are coming in daily, and report the country in a state of terrible disorganization. The rebels are impressing all the males under sixty and over fifteen years of age, besides robbing the poor of what necessaries they have. Nothing is plenty but pork and corn-bread, and even these command fabulous prices. The Union sentiment prevails, and in some quarters delegations of influential men are coming in and begging arms and assistance to organize a home guard for the maintenance of their rights, and the restoration of the State to the Union.

NEW YORK, February 18th .- The army at Chattanooga is preparing for immediate operations. Chattanooga is well stored with the munitions of war. The roads are gradually improving. The writer thinks General Logan, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, which moved from Huntsville (Ala.,) would start for Rome (Ga.,) to operate on Johnston's flank. Assuming that to be Logan's destination, Grant will march against Johnston with 80,000 men. Chattanooga dispatches say the information from Johnston's army is contradictory. One report says that the entire army is around Dalton; another, that a large portion, including artillery from Kinston, has gone to reinforce Longstreet. John Morgan is said to be in the vicinity of Dalton with a cavalry force, preparing for a raid.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress contains a strong article against the new Confederate Enrollment Act, and says if Congress don't unfasten the military despotism from the people they must submit quietly or resist the tyranny; that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, and that the people of North Carolina will not hesitate as to which course they should pursue. The passage of the tyrannical bill is recommended by the Military Committee, and the collision so long talked of between North Carolina and the Confederate States is upon us

A Washington special dispatch says : Sumner's amendment to the Constitution, proposed in the Senate yesterday, reads as follows: " Everywhere Dr. G. P. Judd and Mr. C. C. Harris spoke to the | within the limits of the United States, and each State |

same point, and several of the gentlemen present and Territory thereof, all persons shall be equal having business of a peremptory character to attend before the law, so that no person can hold another as to, it was resolved amid some little confusion, that a a slave." In the test question, on the indefinite committee of five should be appointed to meet the postponement, the vote stood 8 ayes, 31 noes. Bills were also introduced by Sumner, repealing all laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and providing there shall be no objections made to any witness in the United States Courts on account of

> Senator Sherman's bill was introduced vesterday, prohibiting speculative transactions in gold, and to make all time sales of specie and foreign exchange null and void, and partial payment thereupon reclaimable by a suit. It shall be the duty of District Attorneys to prosecute such suit, the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the U. S. Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given for such transactions, are made void, excepting when passed into the hands of third persons ignorant of the agreement, but the person making the sale may at any time within three years bring a suit for recovery of the full amount from the person by whom made.

> The House Committee of Ways and Means will report the following joint resolution : Resolved. That the Secretary of the Treasury be hereby authorized from time to time to sell at his discretion any gold coin in the Treasury over and above the amount which, in his nion, may be required by the Government for the payment

interest on the public debt, or for other purposes. A special Washington dispatch to the Commercial says there is an evident disposition on the part of Congress to grant authority to Secretary Chase to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury. His friends assert the receipts of the custom houses between now and July the first, would be more than sufficient to meet the specie demand that will be due by that time, and that a judicious sale of even one half of the twentytwo millions now in the Treasury will put a stop to speculation in gold. Others, however, fear that this gold, if taken from the Treasury, will be sent abroad, and thus have a disastrous effect on our finances. In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 6th,

the following was considered in secret session : "WHERRAS, the President of the United States, in a late public communication, declared that no proposition for peace had been made to that Government by the Confederate States, when in truth such propositions were prevented from being made by the President in refusing to hear or even receive Commissioners appointed to treat expressly for the preservation of amicable elations between the two Governments, nevertheless that the Confederate States may stand justified in the sight of the conservative North of all parties, and that the world may know which of the Governments it is that urges on a war unparallel-led for fierceness of conflict, and in intensity of sectional hate insurpassed in the annals of mankind—therefore. Resolved, That the Confederate States invite the United States, through their Government at Washington, to meet them, by representation equal to their representation in Senators, in their representation in Senators, in their respective Congresses. at --- on --- day of next ----, to consider-First, whether they cannot agree upon the recognition of the Confederate states of America. Second, in the event of non-recognition, whether they cannot agree upon the formation of a new Government, founded on an equality of the sovereignty of the States; but if this cannot be done, to consider whether they cannot agree upon treaties, offensive, defensive and commercial.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 16th .- The Richmond Examiner of the 11th, contains a list of officers who escaped from prison, as follows: 12 Colonels, 7 Majors, 32 Captains, and 59 Lieutenants, obtained their liberty without the preliminaries of a parole or exchange. Of these, only 2 Captains and 2 Lieutenants were recaptured up to the evening of the 10th. General Neal Dow did not attempt passing the tunnel, for fear his strength would fail him in the flight. Our cavalry is scouring the country to the Chickahominy, and gunboats have gone up the James River to give protection to such as can be found.

The Escape of Union Prisoners. BALTIMORE, February 17th .- The escaped Union prisoners have arrived here. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but for prudential reasons many particulars are withheld from publication. They were fifty-one days making the tunnel. Their instruments were case knives, pocket knives, chisels and files. They had to abandon the work and commence again on account of obstructions which they could not pass. They disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out of the hole in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor and covering it with straw. The work was necessarily slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and the candles would go out. At one time they got so near the surface that a small hole was broken through. Fortunately, this was not discovered, and it was of great service in admitting air and light into the tunnel. When completed, the tunnel was about sixty feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed, beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear, they emerged slowly, in small squads, making their way toward the Williamsburg road by the shortest route. Darkness favored them; and the fact that the rebel soldiers whom they met were clad in the army coats of Uncle Sam which they had stolen, was of great help to them. Although many had haversacks with them, they found the National uniform a better disguise than if they had been provided with rebel uniforms.

Great Scare in Richmond. BALTIMORE, February 9 .- Officers from City Point report the arrival there of two released prisoners, who state that an intense excitement prevailed at Richmond, from midnight on Saturday to noon on Sunday, at which time they left. At midnight on Saturday all the bells were rung, and men rushed through the streets crying, "To arms! to arms! The Yankees are coming!" During the remainder of the night an intense commotion was everywhere visible. The Home Guard was called out, and the tramp of armed men was heard in all directions. Cannon were hauled through the streets, women and children hurrying to and fro, and there were evidence of such a panic as was seldom before seen in Richmond. On Sunday morning there was no abatement of the excitement. The Home Guard were all marched out of the city to the defenses, and armed citizens placed on guard over the prisoners. The excitement among the prisoners to know the cause of the commotion was great, and it was soon learned that a large cavalry, infantry and artillery force had made its appearance on the Peninsula, at Bottom's Bridge, 10 miles from Richmond, and that Richmond was actually threatened by the Yankees. The same evidences of consternation existed throughout the city all the forenoon as during the night, and as the released prisoners were about leaving in the flag of truce boat, the alarm bells were again rung with great fury. The rumors that prevailed were conflicting, and it was their impression that from 8,000 to 10,000 cavalry would have little difficulty in entering the city, releasing the prisoners, destroying the forts and public property, and retiring by the Peninsula before any sufficient force to resist them could be

brought to the aid of the small garrison there. Several days previous to this alarm, troops numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 were sent to join Lee's army, the impression prevailing that a movement was contemplated by Meade. The intelligence of the reconnoisance by the Army of the Potomac reached Richmond on Sunday morning, and added fuel to the excitement. On Monday a courier arrived at City Point with copies of the city papers, with intelligence that the excitement had abated, and that the Yankees were falling back from the Chickahominy, having abandoned the attack.

SUPREME COURT. In Probate.

In re, the estate of WILLIAM

NOTICE .-- PROPER APPLICATION HAV. of the Supreme Court, by William E. Cutrell, for probate of the will of William Duffin, late of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons whom it may concern, that SATURDAY, the 12th day of March inst., at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, is a day and hour appointed for hearing proof of said will, and all objections that may be offered thereto, at the Court House in the town of Honolulu.

G. W. BROWN, Assistant Clerk Supreme Court.

Notice. THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WM. DUFFIN and WM. WILSON has been dissolved by the death of Mr. Duffin.

Notice.

THE U DERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES notice of his intention to carry on the business of the MARKET and desires a continuance of the favors bestowed

Notice.

LL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE A firm of Duffin & Wilson will please pay the undersigned, and all claims against the firm will also be settled by him. 406-3t

Notice.

HAVE APPOINTED J. W. AUS CIN, ESQ., under power of attorney as my agent, to act for me during my absence from the Hawaiian Islands. THOMAS CUMMINS. Honolulu, Feb. 28, 1861.

AUCTIONSEALES

BY H. W. SEVERANCE. NEW GOODS AT AUCTION!

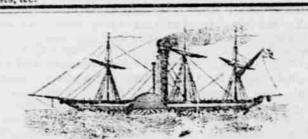
On Tuesday, - - - - - March 15, At 10 O'Clock A. M., at Sales Room, Now and Desirable GOODS, per late Arrivals

Consisting of Clothing, Dry goods, Woolen Goods, Hardware, Cutiery, Hats, Shoes, &c., &c. ALSO—Manilla rope, Kerosene oil, Ale, Photographic albums, Tobacco, Matches, Polar oil, &c., 4c.

Catalogue Sale of Books. Framed Engravings, Busts, Vases, &c.,

Saturday Evening, April - - - 2d.

At SALES ROOM, at 7 o'clock. Being the library of a private gentleman, consisting of Historical, Standard and Miscellaneous Books, elegantly bound. ALSO-Large and finely framed steel engravings,



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DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WIN-SLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN TEETHING. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant

of one week old to the adult. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whe-, ther it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, AN IRRITAT-ED OR SORE THROAT, if allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary, Brenchial and Asthmatic Diseases oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catabrh and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Speakers and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the voice. MILITARY OFFI-CERS and SOLDIERS who overtax the the voice, and are exposed to sudder changes, should use them. OBTAIN only the genuine. "Brown's

Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testin Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and most Foreign countries, at 25 cents per box.

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Shovels, Rakes, Oo's, Sickles, Hay forks, Ox bows, Scythes, Wheelbarrows.

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Carpenter's Tools! A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS, constantly on hand, and
For sale by
W. N. LADD.

RUBBER HOSE! EXPECTED DAILY PER ARCTIC FROM BOSTON, best 3 ply rubber hose, ½, ¾ and 1 inch.
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WILCOX, RICHARDS & Co. Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants, dealers in General Merchandise. Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of merchandise, for the supply of Whalers and Merchant

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Freight and Passengers taken at the lowest rates. All of the above vessels have superior accommodations for Passengers, for whom every comfort will be afforded. Through Bills Lading, will be given at Honolulu, for merchanlise to New York or Boston, the freight being reshipped at San Francisco, on board first class clippers without extra expense

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BY J. H. COLE.

To Close Consignments.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 12th, 1864, At 10 O'Clock, A. M. at Sales Room.

CROCKERY. **GLASS AND STONEWARE**

Consisting in part of Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Teapots, Lamp Chimneys, Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Mugs, Spittoons, Glass Dishes, &c. Also, Solar Lamps, Ottomans, Cases Ale, House Paper, Signal Bells, Rubber Coats, Hawalian Sugar.

Japanese Matting. And FURNITURE.

TO CLOSE

CONSIGNMENTS

New Goods Just Received via VICTORIA. PER CLIPPER SCH. DOMITILA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant. At 10 O'Clock, A. M., The undersigned will offer at Auction, at his Sales Room, a large and varied assortment of Goods received from England di-rect, via Victoria, by late arrivals, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS!

Printed muslins, Victoria lawns, printed handkerchiefs Silk handkerchiefs, lace do, Turkey reds, silk neck-tics, Silk bandkerchiefs, lace do, Turkey reds, silk neck-ties, Blue serge shirts, heavy woolen guernsey frocks, orash, Cotton umbrellas, towels, linen sheeting, pocket knives, Scissors, lead pencils, blankets, bagging, linen bags, Drill vests, cocoanut and China matting, girths, bits, Superior and medium saddles, bridles, knapsacks, Portmanteaus, leggings, leather bags, saddle bags, Pin cushions, India rubber mats, balmorals, felt hats, Brown cotton half hose, linen cloth for house linings, Pilot jackets, Marshall's linen thread, white flannels, Woolen and cotton undershirts, linen and fancy shirts, Oolong, Souchong and Congou tea, printed flannels, Winsey's huckaback toweling, paper hangings, Champagne cider, earthenware, hoop iron, Gosnell's perfumery, and genuine Macassar oil, etc.

TERMS LIBERAL. A

Also, at 12 o'clock M., an invoice of TYRER'S BOTTLED ALE In Quats and Pints, Received per clipper schooner "Domitila" from Victoria

J. H. COLE, Auctioneer. Blacksmith's Bellows! 28, 30. 32 AND 34 INCH.
For sale by W. N. LADD.

CHAS. WOLCOTT BROOKS, W. FRANK LADD, EDWARD F. BALL, JR CHAS. W. BROOKS & CO.,

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Cases linen pants, Cases hickory shirts, Cases alppaca,
Cases delaines,
Cases silk handkerchiefs, Cases gray flannel overshirts, Hickory stripe, Cassimeres, Black wool hats.

Salt water soap, Men's goat sewed Oxford ties, Men's buff pegged tres.

Men's buff pegged tres.

Cases ground chrome green,

Cases English boiled oil, Men's enameled pegged ties,

Kegs composition nails from 1 to 1 inch, Kegs boat nails from 1 to 24 inch. Copper tacks, assorted, Copper rivets, assorted.

Iron rivets, assorted Cases Honolulu spades, (Oo's) Planter's hoes, No. 1 and 2, (all bright,) Ox yokes, Ox bows, Eagle plows, No. 76, with extra points, Steel plows, No. 31,

Improved cultivators, with steel teeth Cases Eastern corn, Cases eagle chocolate,

Kegs dried apples, Cases S & M. lard, Charcoal irons. Neison's axe hatchets No. 1 and 2,

Brass wire sieves, Rubber hose, 3 ply, Rubber belting 3 to 6 inches. Leather belting 3 to 6 inches, Log chains, Frace chains Halter chains, Tal kettles, Farmer's boilers 15 to 65 gallons,

Butcher knives. 41 to 8 inch, Wire cloths, Grind stones, English saddles,

American saddles 2 girths, Cast steel scoups, Hay forks 2 and 3 tines, Oil cloth 4 and 8-4

Letter paper. Reams wrapping paper